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Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS):	A late stage of infection with the human immunodeficiency (HIV) virus. Criteria for the diagnosis include HIV infection with 1) a CD4 – helper T-cell count of less than 200 cells/mm^3, plus 2) infection with an opportunistic pathogen and/or 3) the presence of an AIDS-defining malignancy.
Age, Chronological:	Age from date of birth.
Age, gestational:	Age from date of conception.
Age, Mental:	Age level of mental ability determined by standardized intelligence tests.
Alzheimer's Disease:	A form of presenile dementia with progressive irreversible loss of memory, intellectual deterioration, apathy, disorientation, speech and gait disturbances.
Amblyopia:	Reduction or dimness of vision, especially that in which there is no apparent pathological condition of the eye.
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS):	A syndrome marked by muscular weakness and atropy with spasticity and hyperreflexia due to degeneration of motor neurons of the spinal cord, medulla and cortex. Also known as Lou Gehrigh's Disease.
Anemia:	A condition in which there is a reduction in the number of circulating red blood cells, the amount of hemoglobin, or the volume of packed red blood cells.
Anencephaly:	Congenital absence of the cranial vault, with cerebral hemispheres completely missing or reduced to small masses attached to the base of the skull. Incompatible with life.
Angelman's Syndrome:	Also known as the "Happy Puppet Syndrome". It is a genetic disorder affecting the 15^{th} chromosome. It is characterized by microcephaly, mental retardation, happy disposition, and unsteadiness with poor coordination and flopping hand movements.

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Angina/Angina Pectoris:	Severe pain and constriction about the heart caused by an insufficient supply of blood to the heart.
Anoxia:	A total lack of oxygen.
Aphasia:	Partial or total loss of the power to communicate by speech, signs, or written language, due to injury or disease of the brain centers.
Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease (ASHD):	Condition in which there is thickening, hardening, and loss of elasticity of the walls of arteries in the heart.
Asperger's Syndrome/Disorder:	A severe and sustained impairment of social interaction and functioning. In contrast to autism, there are no clinically significant delays in language, cognitive or developmental age-appropriate skills.
Ataxia:	Defective muscular coordination.
Atrophy:	Wasting away.
Attention-Deficit Disorder (ADD):	A residual category for disturbances in which the predominant feature is the persistence of developmentally inappropriate and marked inattention that is not a symptom of another disorder or of a disorganized and chaotic environment.
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD):	A disease of infancy and childhood characterized by developmentally inappropriate degrees of inattention, impulsiveness and hyperactivity.
Autism (Infantile):	A syndrome appearing in childhood with symptoms of self-absorption, inaccessibility, aloneness, inability to relate, highly repetitive play and rage reactions if interrupted, predilection for rhythmical movements, and many language disturbances.

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Behavior Disorder:	A subclass of disorders characterized by behaviors that are maladaptive, disruptive, dangerous and unacceptable in usual situation; a maladaptive manner relating to social environment.
Behavior Intervention Training:	Education and training in the use of techniques designed to intervene and modify and individual's behavior. May include reinforcement and time-out.
Behavior Modifications:	The use of techniques of conditioning to control or change learned behaviors.
Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy (BPH):	A condition characterized by enlargement of the prostate gland due to the aging process. Not malignant.
Bipolar Disorder:	Mood disorder in which both manic and depressive episodes occur.
Bronchitis:	Inflammation of the mucous membranes of the bronchial tubes.
Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia (BPD):	A chronic lung disorder that may occur in infants who require ventilator support.
Cancer/Carcinoma (CA):	A malignant tumor. A broad group of malignant neoplasms (new and abnormal growths).
Cardiac Arrhythmia:	Irregularity or loss of rhythm of the heartbeat.
Cataract:	An opacity, partial or complete, of one or both eyes, on or in the lens or capsule, especially an opacity impairing vision or causing blindness.
Cellulitis:	Inflammation of cellular or connective tissue in or close to the skin.

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Central Nervous System (CNS):	The brain and spinal cord with their nerves and end organs that control voluntary acts.
Cerebral Palsy (CP):	A condition characterized by bilateral, symmetrical, nonprogressive paralysis resulting from developmental defects in the brain or trauma at birth.
Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA):	The clinical syndrome that accompanies either ischemic or hemorrhagic lesions in the brain. Stroke.
Chest Physiotherapy (CPT):	A respiratory therapy technique which consists of chest percussion and vibration.
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD):	Generalized airways obstruction, particularly of small airways, associated with varying combinations of chronic bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema. The term COPD was introduced because these conditions often coexist, and it may be difficult in an individual case to decide which is the major one producing the obstruction.
Chronic Renal Failure (CRF):	The clinical condition resulting from a multitude of pathologic processes that lead to derangement and insufficiency of renal excretory and regulatory function.
Cirrhosis:	A chronic disease of the liver resulting in loss of functioning liver cells and increased resistance to the flow of blood through the liver.
Cognitive:	The act of processing or knowing. Refers to memory, reasoning, comprehension and judgement.
Colitis:	Inflammatory disease of the colon (e.g., ulcerative, granulomatous, ischemic, or radiation colitis; bacillary or amebic dysentery). "Spastic" or "mucous" colitis is a functional disorder more properly described as "irritable bowel".

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Congenital Anomaly:	Birth defect. An abnormality present at birth. Intrauterine development of an organ or structure that is abnormal with reference to form, structure, or position.
Congestive Heart Failure (CHF):	A clinical syndrome due to heart disease and characterized by breathlessness and abnormal sodium and water retention resulting in edema.
Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (C-PAP):	A type of respiratory therapy which is used to improve oxygenation in the spontaneously breathing patient by the application of positive airway pressure during the entire respiratory cycle.
Contracture:	Permanent shortening or tightening of a muscle due to spasm or paralysis.
Cornelia de Lange Syndrome:	A congenital syndrome in which severe mental retardation is associated with abnormalities including short stature, brachycephaly (a comparatively short head), low set ears, webbed neck, carp mouth, depressed bridge of the nose with the end tilted up and forward-directed nostrils, bushy eyebrows meeting at the mid-line, unruly coarse hair growing low on the forehead and neck and flat spadelike hands with short tapering fingers.
Corpus Callosum:	An arched mass of white matter, found in the depths of the longitudinal fissure, composed of transverse fibers connecting the cerebral hemispheres.
Craniostosis:	Congenital ossification of the cranial sutures.
Curvature of the Spine:	Deviation of the spine from its normal direction or position (e.g., Kyphosis, Lordosis, Scoliosis).

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Cystic Fibrosis (CF):	A generalized autosomal recessive disorder of infants, children, and young adults in which there is widespread dysfunction of the exocrine glands characterized by signs of chronic pulmonary disease (due to excess mucus production in the respiratory tract), pancreatic deficiency, abnormally high levels of electrolytes in the sweat and occasionally billiary cirrhosis.
Cytomegalovirus (CMV):	This virus can cause multiple birth defects including seizures, mental retardation, poor muscle tone, visual impairment and hearing loss.
Dandy-Walker Syndrome:	Congenital hydrocephalus due to obstruction of the foramina of Magendie and Lushka (pathways in the brain).
Day Treatment & Training (DTT):	Training, supervision, therapeutic activities and counseling to promote skill development in independent living, self care, communication and social relationships. DTT is provided away from the home setting.
Decubitus:	An ulcer resulting from prolonged pressure to an area
Degenerative Joint Disease (DJD):	See Osteoarthritis.
Dementia:	An organic mental disorder characterized by a general loss of intellectual abilities involving impairment of memory, judgement, and abstract thinking, as well as changes in personality.
Depression:	A mental state of dejected mood characterized by prolonged feelings of sadness, despair and discouragement.

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Depression (Major):	A mental disorder manifested by agitation, weight loss, pathologic guilt, insomnia, mood variation, inability to experience pleasure and recurrent thoughts of death, or suicidal ideation or attempts. The symptoms represent a change from previous functioning and are relatively persistent, that is, they occur for most of the day, nearly every day, during at least a two-week period. The diagnosis is made only if it cannot be established that an organic factor initiated and maintained the disturbance and the disturbance is not the normal reaction to the loss of a loved one.
Developmental Delays:	Significant delays in one or more of the following areas of development: cognitive, speech/language, physical/motor, vision, hearing, psychosocial and self help skills.
Developmental Disability (DD):	A severe, chronic disability which is attributable to Mental retardation, Epilepsy, Cerebral Palsy or Autism, is manifest before age 18; is likely to continue indefinitely; and results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity; self care, receptive and expressive language, learning, mobility, self direction; capacity for independent living and economic self-sufficiency.
Diabetes Insipidus:	A metabolic disorder characterized by inadequate secretion of vasopressin, the antidiuretic hormone, by the neurohypophysis (main portion of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland) and resulting in polydipsia (excessive thirst) and polyuria (excessive urine output).
Diabetes Mellitus (DM):	A disorder of carbohydrate metabolism resulting from inadequate production or utilization of insulin characterized by hyperglycemia (high blood sugar) and glycosuria (glucose in the urine).
Diplegia:	Paralysis affecting like parts on both sides of the body.

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Down's Syndrome:	A chromosomal anomaly that accounts for the largest percentage of cases of moderate and severe mental retardation. Clinical manifestations include epicanthus folds, large tongue, broad flat bridge of nose and poor muscle tone. Down's Syndrome is also known as Trisomy 21.
Echolalia:	Involuntary parrotlike repetition of words spoken by others, often accompanied by twitching of muscles. Frequently seen in catatonic schizophrenia.
Electrolyte:	Iodized salts in blood, tissue fluids and cells including salts of sodium, potassium and chlorine.
Emphysema:	A condition characterized by enlargement of the air sacs of the lungs with loss of elasticity.
Employment Related Program (ERP):	Provides varying levels of work training and experience in sheltered and/or community settings and job placement for transition to competitive employment whenever possible. ERP is a DES Vocational Rehabilitation (VOC REHAB) program.
Encephalitis:	Inflammation of the white and gray matter of the brain. It is almost always associated with inflammation of the meninges and may involve the spinal cord.
Encephalopathy:	Generalized brain dysfunction marked by varying degrees of impairment of speech, cognition, orientation and arousal. In mild instances, brain dysfunction may be evident only during specialized neuropsychiatric testing; in severe instances (e.g., the last stages of hepatic encephalopathy), the patient may be unresponsive even to unpleasant stimuli.
Epilipsy/Seizure Disorder:	Paroxysmal (sudden and periodic), transient (temporary) disturbances of brain function that may be manifested as episodic impairment or loss of consciousness, abnormal motor phenomenon, psychic or sensory disturbances or perturbation of the autonomic nervous system, caused by excessive and disorderly discharging of neurons usually from a pathologic lesion of the brain.

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Seizure types as per DD PAS (tools)

TYPE	CHARACTERISTICS
a. Generalized Non-Convulsive	Seizures in which there is sudden brief loss of consciousness with no motor phenomena or only mild clonic, tonic, atonic, or myoclonic components. Both cerebral hemispheres are involved.
1. Absence/Petit Mal	The brain's normal activity suddenly shuts down without warning or aura. The person stares blankly, sometimes rotates his eyes upward, and occasionally blinks or jerks repetitively. He may drop objects from his hand, and there may be some mild involuntary movements. The attack lasts for a few seconds and then it is over as rapidly as it began. There is a classic diagnostic abnormality on the EEG.
2. Minor	Slight epileptic attacks consisting of brief impairment or loss of consciousness, or localized motor or sensory symptoms without prolonged postictal phase.
3. Akinetic/Atonic (Drop Attacks)	Characterized by a sudden slumping of the whole body due to loss of muscle tone and inability to stay in an upright position. They are relatively rare and are frequently associated with rather severe and progressive forms of epilepsies, although they may be seen in less severe conditions.
b. Generalized Convulsive	A common seizure pattern with sudden onset of unconsciousness, topic and/or clonic contraction of muscles, loss of postural control and a cry caused by contraction of respiratory muscles forcing exhalation. The patient may fall and injure himself; he may bite his tongue and/or be incontinent of bladder and/or bowel. He may have prolonged postictal headache, drowsiness or sleep and may have significant muscle aching. Seizure discharge activity arises form both cerebral hemispheres.
1. Clonic	Characterized by bilateral jerking (alternate contraction and relaxation of muscles) with or without prolonged psoticta confusion or coma.

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TYPE	CHARACTERISTICS
2. Myoclonic	Characterized by a sudden jerk or jerks which maybe relatively mild and confined to individual muscle groups or may be a massive jerk which can throw the person to the ground. There is usually no detectable loss of consciousness. Frequently associated with more severe and progressively worsening conditions.
3. Tonic	Characterized by a brief sudden generalized increase in muscle tone producing characteristic postures. Loss of consciousness may be partial or complete.
4. Tonic-Clonic/ Grand Mal	In the classic form of an attack, there may or may not be an aura. Next there may be a rolling up of the eyes. Loss of consciousness occurs causing the person to fall to the ground. There may be a loud cry as the body becomes rigid during the tonic phase. Next comes the clonic phase, during which the body begins to jerk, with the trunk and extremities undergoing rhythmic contraction and relaxation. As the attack ends, the rate of movement slows and finally ceases. After several seconds to several minutes, the person may fall into a deep sleep or be temporarily confused. The person may bite his tongue and/or lose bladder control during the seizure and may complain of muscle soreness or headache following the seizure. A series of attacks at intervals too brief to allow the person to regain consciousness between attacks is life threatening and is known as status epilepticus and requires emergency treatment.
c. Unspecified (Partial Seizures)	Partial seizures arise from abnormal electrical disharges form one part of a cerebral hemisphere. Clinical manifestation varies with the area of the hemisphere from which discharge arises.

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1. Complex Partial/Psychomotor/ Temporal Lobe	This is a partial seizure with the primary manifestation being an impairment or loss of consciousness. It may be preceded by an aura (a warning): a subjective sensation which may include olfactory, visual, auditory or gustatory hallucinations. A complex partial seizure may follow a simple partial seizure that spreads into those areas determining consciousness. Prior to or following the seizure, there may be involuntary movements in which the person engages in abnormal but possibly purposeful appearing activity, such as pulling or fumbling with his clothes, chewing, lip smacking or wandering outside, which he cannot recall after he regains consciousness. These are called automatisms. A partial seizure (simple or complex) may progress rapidly to secondary generalization with full loss of consciousness and tonic-clonic manifestations.
2. Simple Partial	During simple partial seizures, the person remains conscious. The seizure may cause the head to turn or a body part to jerk. This jerking may spread to other parts of the same side of the body. This type of seizure is the result of an abnormal discharge affecting those nerve cells which are responsible for movement. A seizure in the sensory portion of the brain will produce simple sensory hallucinations (subjective perceptions of sensory stimuli that do not exist in the environment). If the visual part of the brain is involved, visual hallucinatory phenomena can occur, such as vivid scenes or nonexistent objects. If the temporal lobe is involved, abnormal psychic sensations, including feelings of unreality or memory disturbances, can occur. This seizure type may trigger feelings of fear, anger or excitement.
3. Jacksonian	Focal motor symptoms begin in part of one extremity or the trunk and then "march" up the extremity, or spread from a corner of the mouth. The dysfunction may remain localized or may spread to other parts of the brain, with consequent loss of consciousness and generalized convulsive movements.
4. Epilepsia Partialis Continual	A type of status epilepticus which involves partial seizures. It requires emergency treatment. It is usually not life threatening unless it arises suddenly from a serious neurologic condition.

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Esophagitis:	Inflammation of the esophagus.
Esotropia:	Marked turning inward of the eye; crossed eyes.
Exotropia:	Abnormal turning outward of one or both eyes.
Fetal Alchol Syndrome/Effects (FAS/FAE):	Birth defects in an infant born to a mother who consumed alcoholic beverages during gestation. Characteristic findings include a small head with multiple facial abnormalities: small eyes with small slits; a wide, flat nasal bridge; a midface that lacks a groove between the lip and the nose; and a small jaw related to maxillary hypoplasia. Affected children often exhibit persistent growth retardation, hyperactivity and learning deficits and may have signs and symptoms of alcohol withdrawal a few days after birth.
Fragile X syndrome:	Most common specifically diagnosed cause of mental retardation after Down's Syndrome. The disorder is caused by a deficiency in the formation of the X chromosome. Characteristics include prominent jaws and forehead, enlarged head, and long ears, hands and palms.
Gastroesophageal Reflux Disorder (GERD):	A backward flow of the stomach and duodenal contents into the esophagus.
Genetic:	Pertaining to reproduction, or to birth or origin; determined by genes.
Genetic Anomaly:	An inherited abnormal trait, characteristic or structure.
Glaucoma:	A group of eye diseases characterized by an increase in intraocular pressure which causes pathological changes in the optic disk and typical defects in the field of vision.

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Hawaii Early Learning Profile (HELP):	A developmental assessment for young children.
Heart Murmur:	A sound from the heart other than those normally present.
Hemangioma:	A benign tumor of dilated blood vessels.
Hemiplegia:	Paralysis of one side of the body.
Hepatitis:	A condition characterized by inflammation of the liver. It is usually manifested by jaundice and, in some instances, liver enlargement. Fever and other systemic disorders are usually present.
Hernia:	Protrusion or projection of an organ through the wall of the cavity that normally contains it.
HIV Positive:	A presumptive clinical diagnosis of HIV infection may be made on the basis of clinical manifestations such as T-cell deficiency. The isolation of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus from serum, cells, or lymph nodes provides the most specific diagnosis of HIV infection. The demonstration of antibodies to HIV is also useful diagnostically. Two tests for antibody to HIV are currently used, the ELISA (Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) as the primary test and the Western blot used for confirmation.
Hospice:	A public agency or private organization or a subdivision of either that is primarily engaged in providing care to terminally ill individuals (defined as individuals who have six months or less to live).
Hydranencephaly:	Internal hydrocephalus due to congenital absence of the cerebral hemispheres.

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Hydrocephaly:	A condition marked by dilation of the cerebral ventricles, most often occurring secondarily to obstruction of the cerebrospinal fluid pathways and accompanied by an accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid within the skull; the fluid is usually under increased pressure, but occasionally may be normal or nearly so. It is typically characterized by enlargement of the head, prominence of the forehead, brain atrophy, mental deterioration and convulsions; may be congenital or acquired; and may be of sudden onset (acute) or be slowly progressive (chronic or primary).
Hyperkinesis:	Increased muscular movement and physical activity. In children it may be due to minimal brain dysfunction.
Hyperreflexia:	Exaggeration of reflexes.
Hypertension (HTN):	Persistently high arterial blood pressure.
Hyperthyroidism:	A condition of excessive functional activity of the thyroid gland and excess secretion of thyroid hormones marked by goiter, tachycardia or atrial fibrillation, widened pulse pressure, palpitatioins, fatigability, nervousness and tremor, heat intolerance and excessive sweating, warm smooth, moist skin, weight loss, muscular weakness, hyperdefecation, emotional lability, and ocular signs (stare, lip sag, photophobia, sometimes exophthalmos).
Hypertonia:	Increased muscle tension.
Hypogonadism:	A condition resulting from or characterized by abnormally decreased functional activity of the gonads (ovaries or testes) with retardation of growth and sexual development.
Hypoplasia:	Underdevelopment of a tissue, organ or body.

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Hypothyroidism:	A deficiency of thyroid activity. In infants, severe hypothyroidism leads to cretinism (Arrested physical and mental development). In juveniles, the manifestations are intermediate with less severe mental and developmental retardation. In adults, symptoms may include forgetfulness, intellectual impairment and gradual change in personality.
Hypotonia:	Decreased muscle tension.
Hypoxia:	Deficiency of oxygen.
Idiopathic:	Condition or disease with no recognizable cause.
Individual Educational Plan (IEP):	This plan is developed by the local school district in conjunction with the individual/responsible person to guide its provision of special education services to a child.
Individual Family Service Plan (IFSP):	A written plan for providing contracted DES/DDD early intervention services to children from birth to age thirty-six months and their families.
Individual Service and Program Plan (ISPP):	A written plan of service and interventions developed for each individual from DES/DDD.
Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded (ICF/MR):	A facility that provides a residential setting, ongoing evaluation, planning, 24 hour supervision, coordination and integration of health or rehabilitative services to help each individual function to the bet of his/her ability. The ICF/MR is required to provide a continuous Active Treatment Program.
Inventory for Client and Agency Planning (ICAP):	An assessment tool used by DDD to determine service needs and/or Agency eligibility for individuals age three and older.
Irritable Bowel Syndrome:	Motility disorders of the small intestine and large bowel with variable degrees of abdominal pain, constipation, or diarrhea largely as a reaction to stress in a susceptible individual.

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Ischemia:	Deficiency of blood to a part, due to functional constriction or actual obstruction of a blood vessel.
Jaundice:	A condition characterized by yellowness of skin and whites of eyes, mucous membranes, and body fluids due to deposition of bile pigment resulting from excess bilirubin in the blood (hyperbilirubinemia). It may be caused by obstruction of bile passageways, excess destruction of red blood cells (hemolysis) or disturbances in functioning of liver cells.
Klinefelter's Syndrome:	Congenital endocrine condition of primary testicular failure that usually is not evident prior to puberty. The classical form is associated with the presence of an extra X chromosome. The testes are small and gynecomastia (abnormally enlarged breasts in a male), abnormally long legs, and subnormal intelligence usually are present.
Kyphoscoliosis:	Backward and lateral curvature of the spinal column.
Lethargy:	A condition of functional torpor or sluggishness; stupor.
Leukemia:	A chronic or acute disease of unknown etiological factors characterized by unrestrained growth of leukocytes and their precursors in the tissues.
Lordosis:	The anterior concavity in the curvature of the lumbar and cervical spine as viewed from the side. The term is used to refer to abnormally increased curvature (hollow back, saddle back, swayback) and the normal curvature (normal Lordosis).
Macrocephaly:	Abnormal largeness of the head.
Macular Degeneration:	Loss of pigmentation in the macular region of the retina, usually affecting persons over age 50; a common disease of unknown etiology that produces central visual field loss (tunnel vision) and is the leading cause of permanent visual impairment in the U.S.

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Meningitis:	Inflammation of the meninges: the three (3) membranes that leave the brain and spinal cord.
Meningocele:	Congenital hernia in which the meninges protrude through an opening in the skull or spinal column. A form of Spina Bifida.
Mental Retardation (MR):	Significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning resulting in or associated with concurrent impairments in adaptive behavior manifested during the developmental period. IQ ranges are taken from the ICD-9-CM Book and may vary from other sources.
a. Mild (IQ 50 –55 to approximately 70)	Small deviation below the normal range of intelligence and adaptive behavior. Individuals can usually benefit from academic instruction.
b. Moderate (IQ 35 –40 to 50-55)	Functioning below mildly retarded, usually identified at birth or shortly thereafter and referred to as trainable. Programs place emphasis on self help and basic survival skills with appropriate academic and vocational training.
c. Severe (IQ 20 –25 to 35 – 40)	Functioning at a level between moderate and profound. Persons in this category show a high incidence of other handicaps, though they can generally communicate and interact with the environment to some extent they do not generally benefit from academic training, but can learn self help and communication skills.
d. Profound (IQ below 20-25)	Functioning at the lowest level of retardation and demonstrating retarded development in all areas, along with little communication or interaction with environment. People who are profoundly retarded are heavily dependent on others to meet their basic physical needs.
e. Unspecified	This category is used when there is a strong presumption of Mental Retardation, but the person is not testable by standard intelligence tests. They may be too uncooperative to be tested.

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f. Borderline (IQ 71 - 84)	Slightly below normal intellectual functioning with slight impairments in adaptive behavior.
Microcephaly:	Abnormal smallness of the head, usually associated with mental retardation.
Multiple Sclerosis (MS):	A slowly progressive disease of the CNS that affects the myelin in the brain and spinal cord and causes many and varied neurologic symptoms.
Muscular Dystrophy (MD):	A group of genetic degenerative muscle diseases characterized by atrophy and wasting away of muscles.
Myelomeningocele:	Hernial protrusion of the spinal cord and its meninges through a defect in the vertebral canal. A form of Spina Bifida.
Myocardial Infarction (MI):	Ischemic myocardial necrosis usually resulting from abrupt reduction in coronary blood flow to a segment of the myocardium (heart muscle). Symptoms include heavy pressure or squeezing pain in the myocardium. Heart Attack.
Necrosis:	Death of areas of tissue or bone.
Neurogenic Bladder:	Any dysfunction (spastic or flaccid paralysis) of the urinary bladder resulting from lesions of the CNS or nerves supplying the bladder.
Nystagmus:	Involuntary back and forth or cyclical movements of the eye.
Occupational Therapy (OT):	Medically prescribed treatment provided by or under the supervision of a licensed/registered occupational therapist to teach, improve or restore the ability to perform tasks which are required for independent functioning and which have been impaired, lost or never acquired because of injury, illness or other health related conditions.
Organic Brain Syndrome (OBS):	A group of acute and chronic mental disorders associated with brain damage or impaired cerebral function.

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Osteoarthritis:	A chronic disease characterized by degeneration of joint cartilage, overgrowth of bone with lipping and spur formation, and impaired function. syn: Hypertrophic Arthritis; Degenerative Joint Disease.
Osteogenesis Imperfecta:	A collagen disorder due to defective biosynthesis of type I collagen and generally characterized by brittle, osteoporotic, easily fractured bones.
Osteomalacia:	A condition marked by softening of the bones, with pain, tenderness, muscular weakness, anorexia and loss of weight, resulting from deficiency of Vitamin D and calcium.
Osteoporosis:	Increased porosity of bone seen most often in the elderly.
Otitis Media:	Inflamation of the middle ear; ear infection.
Palliative:	Affording relief, but not cure.
Paralysis:	Temporary suspension or permanent loss of function; especially loss of sensation or voluntary motion.
Paraplegia:	Paralysis of the legs and lower part of the body.
Parkinson's Disease;	A slowly progressive disease characterized by masklike facies, a characteristic tremor of resting muscles, a slowing of voluntary movements, a festinating gait (involuntary increase in speed due to the patient leaning forward), peculiar posture, and weakness of the muscles. There may be excessive sweating and feelings of heat.
Peripheral Vascular Disease (PVD):	Disease of the arteries and veins of the extremities that impedes adequate blood flow to or from the extremities.
Perseveration::	Continued repetition of a meaningless word or phrase, or repetition of answers that are not related to successive questions asked.

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Pervasive Developmental Disorder (PDD):	A subclass of disorder characterized by qualitative impairment in the development of reciprocal social interaction, in the development of verbal and nonverbal communication skills, and in imaginative activity. The only subgroup of the general category Pervasive Developmental Disorder generally recognized is Autistic Disorder. Cases that meet the general description of a Pervasive Development Disorder but not the specific criteria for Autistic Disorder are diagnosed as Pervasive Developmental Disorder Not Otherwise Specified (PDDNOS).
Physical Therapy (PT):	A medically prescribed treatment provided by or under the supervision of a registered physical therapist to restore or improve muscle tone, joint mobility, or physical function.
Postural Drainage:	A respiratory therapy technique which consists of positioning the patient to effectively drain particular segments of the lung to remove retained secretions.
Prader-Willi Syndrome:	A congenital disorder characterized by rounded face, almond-shaped eyes, strabismus, low forehead, hypogonadism, hypotonia, insatiable appetite and mental retardation.
Prematurity:	Gestation time of less than 37 weeks.
Quadriplegia:	Paralysis of all four limbs.
Reactive Airway Disease (RAD):	A condition characterized by an irritable airway exacerbated by pollutants or an allergic component that causes intermittent wheezing.
Respitory Distress Syndrome (RDS):	A disorder primarily of prematurity, manifested clinically by respiratory distress and pathologically by pulmonary hyaline (glassy or transparent) membranes and atelectasis (lungs of a fetus remain unexpanded at birth). Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) is respiratory failure with life-threatening respiratory distress and hypoxemia (insufficient oxygenation of the blood), associated with various acute pulmonary injuries.
Respiratory Therapy (RT):	Treatment to restore, maintain and improve respiratory function provided by or under the supervision of a respiratory therapist.

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Rett Syndrome:	A multiple deficit X-linked developmental disorder marked by mental retardation, impaired language use, breath holding and hyperventilation, seizures, loss of communication skills, tremors of the trunk, difficulties walking, and abnormally small development of the head. It occurs almost exclusively in girls, after the age of 6 to 19 months in about one of every 10,000 to 15,000 female children.
Rheumatic Heart Disease:	Involvement of the heart in rheumatic fever disease with resultant valvular deformities.
Schizophrenia:	A general term for a number of severe mental disorders involving disturbed thought processes, withdrawal from reality, and various emotional and behavioral symptoms; the four basic categories of schizophrenia are catatonic, hebephrenic, paranoid, and simple.
Scoliosis:	A lateral curvature of the spine. It usually consists of two curves, the original abnormal curve and a compensatory curve in the opposite direction.
Shunt:	A tube with a valve which is surgically inserted for the purpose of regulating or diverting the flow of cerebrospinal fluid or blood in the body.
Spasticity:	Increased tone or contraction of muscles causing stiff and awkward movements; the result of upper motor neuron lesions.
Speech Therapy (Speech Pathology):	A field of the health sciences dealing with the evaluation of speech, language, and voice disorders and the rehabilitation of patients with such disorders not amenable to medical or surgical treatment.
Spina Bifida:	A developmental anomaly characterized by defective closure of the bony encasement of the spinal cord, through which the cord and meninges may or may not protrude.
Strabismus:	A disorder of the eye in which optic axes cannot be directed to the same object. The various forms of strabismus are spoken of as tropias, e.g., esotropia, exotropia.

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Tardive Dyskinesia (TDK):	Slow, rhythmical automatic stereotyped movements, either generalized or in single muscle groups. These occur as the undesired effect of therapy with certain psychotropic drugs.
Tourette's Syndrome:	A syndrome of facial and vocal tics with onset in childhood, progressing to generalized jerking movements in any part of the body, with echolalia and coprolalia; once thought to have an unfavorable prognosis but recently shown to be responsive to treatment.
Tracheomalacia:	Softening of the tracheal cartilage.
Tracheostomy:	Operation of incising the skin over the trachea and making a surgical wound in the trachea in order to permit an airway during tracheal obstruction.
Tremor:	An involuntary trembling or quivering.
Turner Syndrome:	A genetic sex chromosome abnormality in which there is complete or partial absence of one of the two sex chromosomes, producing a phenotypic (single gene) female. Marked by short stature, webbing of the neck, low hairline on the back of the neck, ptosis, a broad chest, hypoplasia of the nails, coarctation of the aorta. Renal abnormalities and hemangiomas are common.
Ulcer:	A local defect or excavation of the surface of an organ or tissue which is produced by the sloughing of inflammatory necrotic tissue.
Urosepsis:	Septic poisoning from the absorption and decomposition of urinary substances in the tissues.
VATER Association:	An acronym for vertebral defects, imperforate anus, tracheoesophageal fistula and radial and renal dysplasia, which together form a nonrandom association of congenital defects.
Williams Syndrome:	Supravalvulvar aortic stenosis, mental retardation, elfin facies and transient hypercalcemia in infancy.

APPENDIX A5

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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